

PATENT SPECIFICATION

DRAWINGS ATTACHED

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Elevated Sectional Flooring

I, WALTER FRANKLIN PAWLOWSKI, a Citizen of the United States of America, of 39, Pleasant Street, Holbrook, Massachusetts, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a new and improved elevated sectional flooring, the individual panels or plate sections of which may be easily manually removed, replaced, or repositioned.

The principal object of the invention resides in the provision of an elevated flooring which may be used in television stations, electronic machine computer installations, etc. for more uniformly distributing concentrated weight loads upon the base floor so that greater weights may be safely utilized than would otherwise be possible and also to elevate the working area above the cables and power supply of the network and to conceal the same while at the same time dispensing with the hazards incident to the disposition of cables on the floor in exposed condition.

Further objects of the invention include the provision of an elevated sectional floor as above described for increased ease and economy of installation; for improved alignment of the individual panels and the least possible weight commensurate with proper load-carrying capacity; and for easy removal of the individual panels of plate sections, to allow re-using and re-locating the same for ready accessibility to cables beneath the floor.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a plan view illustrating a form of the invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a plan view illustrating a modification;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the pedestal of Fig. 4, but with the floor panels removed;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of an alternative form of the invention, and

Fig. 7 is an edge view of a floor panel or plate.

It is to be understood that the flooring comprising the present invention is mounted upon a base flooring which may be of any usual construction already in position and indicated by the reference numeral 10 in Fig. 2. At spaced intervals as required by the limitations of the manufacture of the flooring or of the installations provided for, there are mounted upon the floor 10 individual upstanding relatively short standards which may be tubular members such as for instance pipes 12. These standards may have flanges thereon for securing the same to the floor and these flanges may be adjustable with respect to the tubes or pipes 12 so as to vary the vertical height thereof both for leveling and for varying the height of the elevated floor above the base floor 10.

If the sections of the elevated floor are to be square, then there will be a standard at the corner of each square and the standards will be arranged in a square pattern, but the floor sections may be of any other shape and particularly they may be rectangular and the standards would be arranged at the corners of the rectangles and in a rectangular rather than a square pattern.

The tubes or pipes 12 are open-ended and a fixture is applied at the upper end of each one, these fixtures being provided for quickly and easily anchoring the floor sections themselves. Each fixture may be generally circular in form and each is provided with a downwardly-extending terminal portion generally indicated at 16 which fits within

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the open end of the pipe as shown clearly in Fig. 2. This terminal portion extends into a wider portion forming an annular shoulder 18 resting upon the end of the tube or pipe 12.

5 From the shoulder 18 the fixture extends upwardly preferably in conical form providing the main portion of the device indicated at 20. The main portion of the fixture is provided with intersecting slots 10 22, these slots being tapered converging downwardly in a wedge form.

Each floor section is indicated at 24 and each section is provided at its inner side with a continuous angle-iron or the like 26. 15 Each angle-iron has a downwardly-extending flange 28 and these flanges are to be disposed within the slots 22.

The relationship of the flanges with respect to the slots is such that the floor parts 24 20 firmly abut as indicated at 30 when the flanges 28 are firmly wedged against the converging side walls of the slots.

A modification is shown in Figs. 3 and 4 wherein the standard 32 is somewhat similar to that at 12 but is provided with spaced upstanding frusto-conical projections 34 25 which fit in complementary apertures in the under sides of the floor plates 36 which are recessed at 37 to reduce their weight. In this case, the floor also rests on the flange 30 38 upon which the frusto-conical members 34 are arranged and accurate relationship between the panels or sectional members 36 is maintained by the wedging action 35 occasioned by the frusto-conical projections 34. Also, the edges of the panels 36 may be tapered as shown at 40 in order to provide for a better fit at the floor level as indicated at 42.

40 The third form of the invention is shown in Fig. 6 wherein an open frame generally indicated by the numeral 44 rests upon standards 46, each of which is provided with four upstanding lugs 48 which, however, are 45 not tapered but shaped as angles and position a series of such frames 44 with respect to each other in providing an open framework for the elevated flooring. This framework is provided by box frame members 50 50 and channel-iron frame members 52 arranged as shown in Fig. 6, each channel frame member having the same height but half the width of the box frame members 50, so that 55 when placed together, the contiguous frame members 52 have a width equal to box frame members 50 which may be referred to as cross members for the open frames. The frames 44 are each provided with four openings indicated at 54 and these serve to 60 receive floor panels in edge-to-edge relation in contiguous relationship in order to form the floor. In this case, each floor panel 56 is

provided with a recessed edge as at 58 (Fig. 7), and these fit into the respective openings 54, so that the edges 60 of the floor panels abut each other in accurate relationship. The under sides of the panels may be recessed as desired to eliminate unnecessary weight, and the numeral 62 illustrates a depending flange that is continuous and forms a shoulder defining the recess at 58. 65 70

It will be clear that the standards are easily set up on an already existing floor 10 and and then the sectional floor parts are quickly and easily placed upon these supports or standards as above explained in order to complete an entire elevated floor section. The cables and power lines resting on the floor 10 will be completely covered and out of the way, and any one or more floor sections may be removed for access to the cables, etc. or holes may be made in any floor section and then a complete floor section may be used as a replacement where the hole is no longer wanted or needed. A great variety of patterns 85 may be obtained and arranged by the elevated floor of the present invention.

WHAT I CLAIM IS:—

1. Elevated sectional flooring comprising a series of standards for application to a floor and a series of floor sections for disposition on the standards, each floor section including a panel and having a series of corners for disposition adjacent corners of juxtaposed sections, there being a standard for each set of said adjacent corners, and multiple means on each standard to interengage with the portions of the sections having corners disposed at the respective standard, said means connecting the sections together. 90 95 100

2. The elevated sectional flooring of Claim 1 wherein the said multiple means includes a series of spaced projections.

3. The elevated sectional flooring of Claim 1 wherein each standard is flat-topped and said multiple means includes a series of mutually spaced projections rising from the flat top of each standard. 105

4. The elevated sectional flooring of Claim 3 wherein each section includes means to interengage with a projection to locate the sections both with relation to each other and to the standards. 110

5. The elevated sectional flooring of Claim 1 wherein the panels are separable from the sections and adapted to be arranged in edge-contacting relation. 115

6. The elevated sectional flooring of Claim 5 wherein interengaging means are provided between each separable panel and its section. 120

7. The elevated sectional flooring of Claim 2, 3 or 4 wherein the projections and sections are wedgingly engaged.

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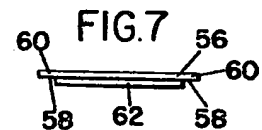
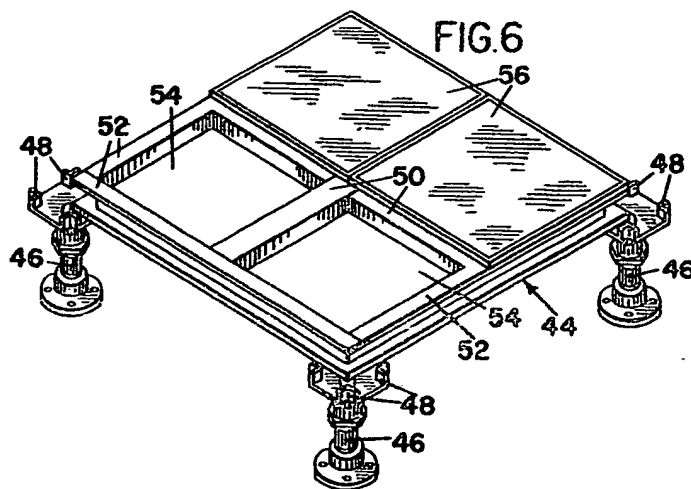
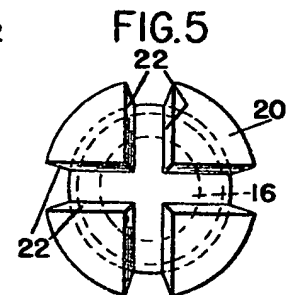
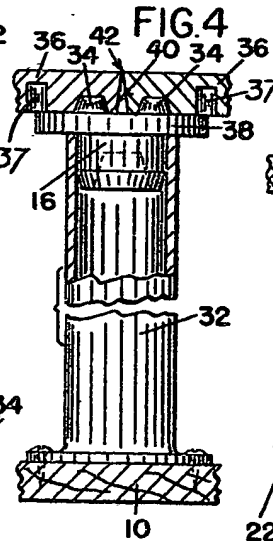
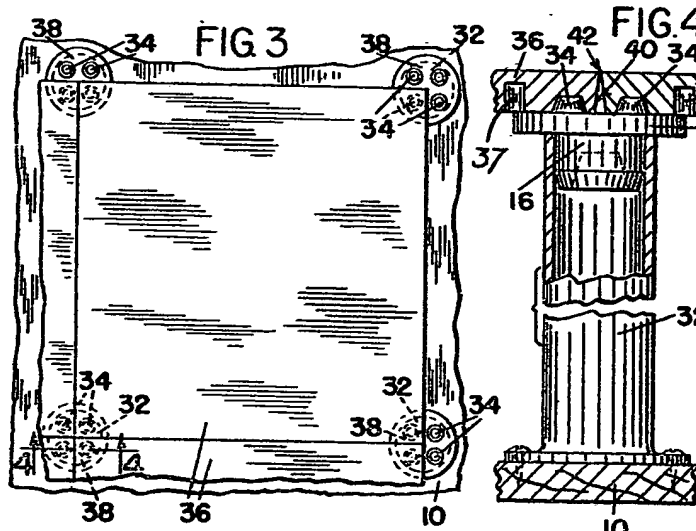
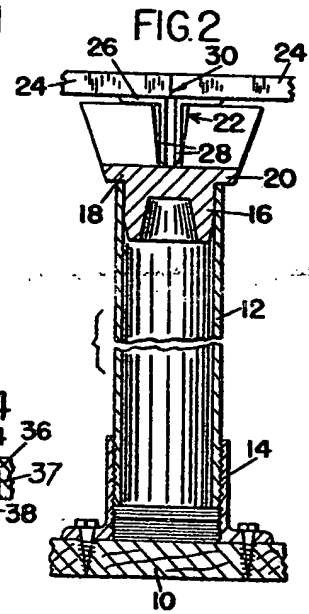
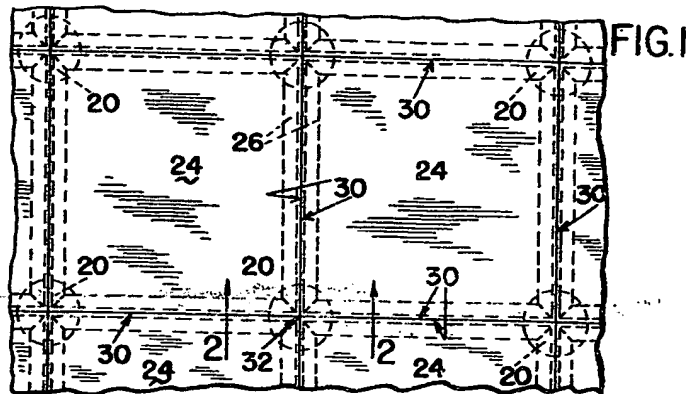
8. The elevated sectional flooring of Claim 1 wherein said multiple means are formed for wedging engagement with projections on each section.

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